

APPENDIX E – PUBLIC COMMENTS

Since the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission Preliminary Report was published on January 1, 2000, the Commission received the enclosed public comment letters from the following individuals:

Roberta Deering, Executive Director, California Preservation Foundation – January 21, 2000 letter transmitting the Foundation's concern regarding the possible use of one of three sites (1020, 1120, or 1220 Street) that contain a building on the California Register of Historic Resources.

Kathleen D. Green, California Preservation Foundation Board Member – January 25, 2000 letter transmitting Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Records for three state office buildings, 1020, 1120, 1220 N Street.

Jimmie R. Yee, Mayor of the City of Sacramento – May 24, 2000 letter supporting the development of a Governor's Residence; expressing opposition to the use of any existing park for such use; and supporting the selection of the LOB site or the EDD site.

Mike McGowan, Yolo County Supervisor – May 25, 2000 letter suggesting a site in West Sacramento for development of a Governor's Residence, if the Commission decides to expand its site search area.

Jimmie R. Yee, Mayor of the City of Sacramento – June 2, 2000 letter supporting the selection of one of the four sites being considered by the Commission.

Ruth Ashton Taylor – June 3, 2000 letter supporting the expansion of the site search to outside the downtown area.

Morton L. Friedman – June 29, 2000 letter supporting the DOT future office site, as well as two additional sites – 17th, 18th, M, N Streets and Governor's Square.

In addition, this appendix contains the December 20, 1999 testimony of State Librarian Dr. Kevin Starr, which was included in the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission Preliminary Report.



CALIFORNIA
PRESERVATION
FOUNDATION

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Suite 1010
Oakland, California
94612

510-763-0972
510-763-4724 fax

21 January 2000

Aileen Adams, Chair
Governor's Permanent Residence Commission
State & Consumer Services Agency
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 200
Sacramento, California 95814

RE: Governor's Permanent Residence

Dear Commission Members:

The California Preservation Foundation, having reviewed the Governor's Permanent Residence Preliminary Report and the five potential sites under consideration, would like this letter, and the Primary Record forms on the structures coming under separate cover, entered into the final report to the Legislature. As a co-sponsor of the nominations of three State Office Buildings on N Street to the California Register of Historic Resources, we object to the recommendation that one of these buildings be demolished for a Permanent Governor's Residence. All three buildings retain a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and association. The interior lobby areas retain many original "Art Deco" features such as marble walls, brushed aluminum banisters, elevators and light fixtures. Together, the three document an historic phase in state office building construction.

The buildings are important for their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural history. 1120 and 1220 N Street, the former Public Works and Motor Vehicles Buildings in particular are directly associated with events of the late 1930s and 1940s which transformed the Division of Highways and Department of Motor Vehicles, and changed the nature of highway transportation in California. These three buildings to the south of the State Capitol are representations of the era of Moderne/International Style architecture that exude

Protecting the Irreplaceable in California

Governor's Permanent Residence Commission
Page Two

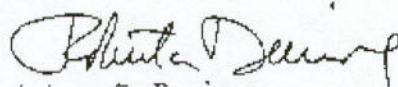
quality of construction and compliment the Capitol area.

Regarding the site bounded by 8th, 9th, Capitol Mail and N Street, we urge the history of the current structure on the site be researched and evaluated prior to considering this site further for the Governor's Residence. We urge this research as a matter of course, to determine whether or not the structure is a potentially eligible historic resource. We also suggest research and evaluation of the impacts of demolition and moving office workers from this site should its consideration as a site for the Governor's Residence be continued.

In this process, an environmental review, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, would greatly assist in various considerations as to the future Governor's Residence site.

Thank you for this opportunity for input.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Roberta B. Deering". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Roberta B. Deering
Executive Director

cc: Kathleen Green, CPF Trustee
Daniel Abeyta, Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

KATHLEEN DONAHUE GREEN

Scanned from original document

1415 38th Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

Fax 916 454-1725
Home Phone 916 454-2888

January 25, 2000

RECEIVED

JAN 25 2000

Aileen Adams, Chair
Governor's Permanent Residence Commission
State & Consumer Services Agency
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814

**STATE AND CONSUMER
SERVICES AGENCY**

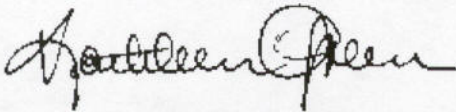
RE: PRIMARY RECORD FORMS FOR N STREET BUILDINGS

Dear Commission Members:

Enclosed is the Primary Record and BSO forms for 1020, 1120, and 1220 N Street Buildings that the California Preservation Foundation (CPF) is requesting be included in the final report to the Legislature on the Governor's Permanent Residence. CPF's comment letter was sent earlier.

Thank you for this opportunity for our input from a preservation statewide community.

Sincerely,



Kathleen D. Green, CPF Board Member

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____
NRHP Status Code: _____ 3D _____
Other Listings: _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of

*Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) 1020 N Street

- P1. **Other Identifier:** Legislative Affairs Building
*P2. **Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d) *a. **County** Sacramento
*b. **USGS 7.5 Quad:**
c. **Address:** 1020 N Street **City** Sacramento **Zip** 95814
d. **UTM:** *e. **Other Locational Data:** APN#006-213-0100
*P3a. **Description:**

This five-story reinforced concrete building is composed vertically with tall entrance pylons, and horizontally by encircling bands of windows on each floor and decoration at parapet level. Window bands are separated by vertically delineated dividers on the upper four stories, bordered above and below with a narrow projecting banding. Ground floor casement windows are fewer and regularly placed. Entrance pylons vary from tripartite curved vertical bays, as on the N Street (front) elevations, to single-bayed curved and flat pylons on other elevations, all above cantilevered canopy entrances. The main canopy has a stainless steel fascia. The 10th and 11th Street (side) entrances feature a circular, fixed "porthole" window above each canopy. A decorative banding encircles the building just below the parapet line. Glass block strips are inset into the pylons and window banks as a transition for pylons to windows. The N Street and side entrances are all flanked by fluted green terra cotta tiles. Some screens have been added to the windows, and there is a wheelchair-access ramp on the north half of the front entrance. The main lobby features marble-lined walls and has its original stainless aluminum banister, and many original light fixtures and elevator floor-indicators (although the elevator doors have been replaced), and other decorative elements. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP14 (Government Building)

*P4. **Resources Present** ☒ Building



- ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District
P5b. **Description of Photo:**
*P6. **Date Constructed/Age:**
1938-39
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
*P7. **Owner and Address:**
State Dept. of General
Services
1325 J St. Sacramento, 95814
*P8. **Recorded by:**
Jill Hupp and Kathleen Green
*P9. **Date Recorded:** 8/31/99
*P10. **Type of Survey:** ☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
*P11. **Report Citation:** Historical
Environmental Consultants, 1981;
EIP Associates, Environmental
Impact Report: 1997 Capitol Area
Plan.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE & OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI#Trinomial _____

Page 2 of

*NRHP Status Code: 3D

*Resource Name or #: 1020 N Street

B1. Historic Name: Business & Professional Building

B2. Common Name: "LOB" - Legislative Office Building

B3. Original Use: State offices

B4. Present Use: State offices

*B5. Architectural Style: International/Moderne

*B6. Construction History: built 1938-39

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: N/A

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: State office building at 1120 and 1220 N Street

B9a. Architect: State Architect's office

B9b. Builder: Campbell Construction Company (contractor)

*B10. Significance

Theme: 1. Architecture 2. Government

Area: State; Sacramento

Period of Significance: 1938-1952

Property Type: State Government building

Applicable Criteria: 3, 1

Construction began on this building in December 1938, and was completed by October of 1939. The total cost of construction was \$1,375,000. Built of reinforced concrete, it was structurally designed to resist fire and earthquakes. Maximum daylight was afforded by the large window openings, supplemented by soft, indirect artificial lighting. The building originally house the State Board of Equalization, Veterans' Welfare Board, the Department of Vocational Standards, Franchise Tax Department, Division of Lands, and Division of Real Estate. Still in government service, It currently houses the State Legislature. An annex to the building at 1020 O Street, of the same period as the main building, is currently undergoing demolition.

The structure represents an interpretation of Moderne and International style modes. The format, window banding, and pylon concept reflect the juxtaposition of simple, unadorned forms common to the International style, while the curvature of the pylons and window mullions, and even the "porthole" windows above the side entrances reflect the rounded Moderne motifs. The structure is an excellent example of these modes, interpreted for bureaucratic use. The image is essentially one of function, but the pylon treatment at the entries is an attractive and well-executed concession to the best aspects of the modes of the era. The building maintains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association. It embodies distinctive characteristics of the International and Moderne styles as described above. The significance of the building is in its embodiment of the more specifically public interpretations of the International/Moderne style characteristic of government architecture of the 1930s.

(see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

B12. References: Historical Environmental Consultants, 1981;
Sacramento Building Permits; vault in State Architect's Office (1300
I St., 7th floor); *California Highways & Public Works* 1/39 p23, 4/40
p13

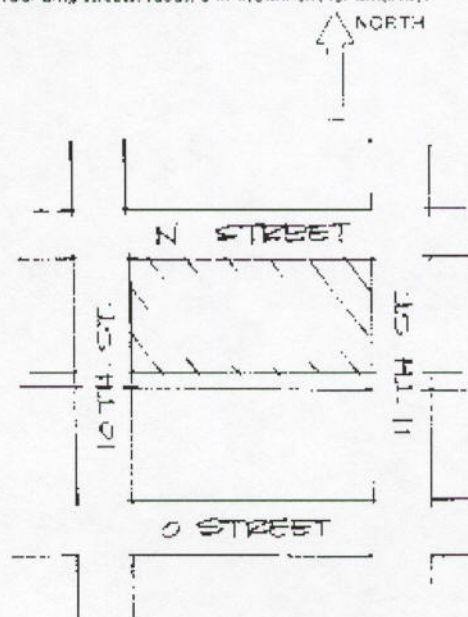
B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator:

*Date of Evaluation:

(This space reserved for official comments)

Location: sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Resource Identifier: 1020 N Street

***P3a. Description (continued):**

The building stands opposite Capitol Park and relates more successfully to other nearby State buildings of similar appearance than to the Capitol buildings. Mature trees provide a transition between its severe rectangular form and the landscaped park. Planting beds along the N Street elevation are landscaped with a variety of plantings, according to the original landscape plans for the building.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

At the time of the building's completion, W.K. Daniels, Acting State Architect, remarked that "the architectural design and planning create dignity, beauty and charm by the application of simplicity to the exterior, and directness of plan arrangement to the interior." The building was designed expressly to "conform to the quality set by the neighboring buildings for the Department of Public Works [1120 N St.] and Motor Vehicles [1220 N St.]." The architectural significance of the building is best understood in the context of the group of three International/Moderne State buildings at 1120 and 1220 N Street. Together, the three document a historic phase in state office building construction. The restrained International/Moderne style buildings represent a complete departure from the Beaux-Arts style buildings erected by the state during the previous decade, and reflect the more somber mood of the Depression era.

The building is a supportive building in a potential Historic District whose theme is state government. It was identified as such in the Environmental Impact Report for the June 1997 Capitol Area Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 96102020). On April 20, 1997, the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) concurred that a State Government Building Complex District eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources (5.7 - 14) exists within the N and O Street corridor.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____
NRHP Status Code: _____ 3D _____
Other Listings: _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of

*Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) 1120 N Street

- P1. Other Identifier: Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Building
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Sacramento
and (P2b and P2c or P2d)
*b. USGS 7.5 Quad:
c. Address 1120 N Street City Sacramento Zip 95814
d. UTM: - *e. Other Locational Data: APN #006-215-02000
*P3a. Description:

This five-story reinforced concrete building reflects the International style of architecture in its rectangular form, proportions, fenestration patterns, and lack of ornamentation. Touches of the Moderne style are expressed in the fluted spandrels. Compositionally, the structure is divided horizontally by bands of metal-sashed windows separated by fluted spandrel panels. A slightly projecting sill wraps around the building beneath the window bands. A vertical pylon, inset with metal-sashed casement windows, divides the structure symmetrically and projects from the flat roof above the building. This central pavilion is flanked by two symmetrical office wings. The entrance is flanked by tiled green terra cotta panels depicting interpretive scenes of architectural, highway, and water resource activities in the state. A canopy with rounded corners and a stainless steel fascia projects over the sidewalk above the entrance. Panels of glass brick are inserted on either side of the pylon form. The 12th Street (side) elevation also features a number of raised sculpture-reliefs, which like the entry tiles illustrate the various activities of the three agencies that originally occupied the building. The lobby still features many of its original appointments, including pink marble walls, stainless aluminum banisters and elevator doors. The restrooms on the 2nd to 4th floors also feature original Art Moderne tiles.

(see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP14 (Government Building)



- *P4. Resources Present ☒ Building
☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District
*P5b. Description of Photo:
*P6. Date Constructed/Age:
1936-37; additions 1947;
1953, 1962
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
*P7. Owner and Address:
State Dept. of General
Services
1325 J St. Sacramento, 95814
*P8. Recorded by:
Jill Hupp and Kathleen Green
*P9. Date Recorded: 8/21/99
*P10. Type of Survey: ☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
*P11. Report Citation: Historical
Environ. Consultants, 1981; EIP
Associates, Environmental Impact
Report: 1997 Capitol Area Plan.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Mining Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE & OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of

*NRHP Status Code: 3D

*Resource Name or #: 1120 N Street

B1. **Historic Name:** Public Works Building

B2. **Common Name:** Department of Transportation Building - Caltrans

B3. **Original Use:** State offices

B4. **Present Use:** State offices

*B5. **Architectural Style:** International/Moderne

*B6. **Construction History:** built 1936-37; additions 1947, 1950, 1962

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: N/A

Original Location:

*B8. **Related Features:** State office buildings at 1020 and 1220 N Street

B9a. **Architect:** George B. McDougall, State Architect

B9b. **Builder:** John Azevedo (contractor)

*B10. **Significance** **Theme:** 1. Architecture 2. Government 3. Transportation **Area:** State; Sacramento

Period of Significance: 1936-1952

Property Type: State Government building

Applicable Criteria: 3, 1

Construction began on this building in 1936, and was completed by June, 1937. George McDougall, State Architect at the time, remarked that "dignity, beauty and charm are present in all the characteristics of the building. The force of these characteristics is not lessened but rather emphasized and intensified by the simple lines of the exterior and the directness of the plan arrangement of the interior." He also felt that "the citizens of California and those of Sacramento in particular may be assured that this building with its sister structure, the Motor Vehicles Building [1220 N St.], measures up to the loveliness of our beloved capitol city of Sacramento and to the dignity and power of the sovereign State of California." Built of reinforced concrete, it was structurally designed to resist fire and earthquakes. The building originally house the State Department of Public Works, which included the Division of Highways, Division of Water Resources, Division of Architecture, and Division of Contracts and Right of Way. The new building was necessitated by increased state-government projects and expanding highway construction in the 1930s. Previously, the department had shared smaller quarters with the Motor Vehicles Department. Still in government service, it continues to house the State Department of Transportation. Originally four stories tall, a fifth story was added in 1947, in accordance with the 1936 plans. The structure represents an interpretation of Moderne and International style modes. The format, window banding, and pylon concept reflect the juxtaposition of simple, unadorned forms common to the International style, while the fluted spandrels and window mullions reflect the rounded Moderne motifs. The structure is an excellent example of these modes, interpreted for bureaucratic use. The image is essentially one of function, but the pylon treatment and decorative sculpture-reliefs are an attractive and well-executed concession to the best aspects of the modes of the era. The building maintains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, (see continuation sheet)

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:**

B12. **References:** Historical Environmental Consultants, 1981; Sacramento Building Permits; vault in State Architect's Office (1300 I St., 7th floor); *California Highways & Public Works* 6/37 p18; Caltrans History Center Library files.

B13. **Remarks:**

B14. **Evaluator:**

*Date of Evaluation:

(This space reserved for official comments)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Resource Identifier: 1120 N Street

***P3a. Description (continued):**

A six-story 1950 addition to the building, visible on O and 12th streets, is sympathetic to the original. The O Street entrance includes some elements of its 1936 counterpart, including the metal edged, rounded-corner canopy and central pavilion flanked by two symmetrical office wings. The entrance doors are flanked by green, marbled tile, which is also used in the interior lobby. A wheelchair-access ramp has been added to this elevation, south of the front entrance. There is a 1962 addition to the 11th and O Street corner of the building, which is structurally and aesthetically unlike the 1936, or 1950 sections. It is six stories tall and has very narrow, horizontal window bands. Access is provided through a somewhat awkward entrance along 11th Street.

The building stands opposite Capitol Park and relates more successfully to other nearby State buildings of similar appearance than to the Capitol buildings. Mature trees provide a transition between its severe rectangular form and the landscaped park. Planting beds along the N, 12th and O street elevations are landscaped with a variety of plantings.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

workmanship, setting, feeling and association. The fifth story, although added at a later date (1947), was done so in accordance with the 1936 plans and is consistent in design and materials to the original structure. The large addition to the building on its O Street side is sympathetically to the original structure.

The building embodies distinctive characteristics of the International and Moderne styles as described above. The significance of the building is in its embodiment of the more specifically public interpretations of the International/Moderne style characteristic of government architecture of the 1930s. The architectural significance of the building is best understood in the context of the group of three International/Moderne State buildings at 1020 and 1220 N Street. Together, the three document a historic phase in state office building construction. The restrained International/Moderne style buildings represent a complete departure from the Beaux-Arts style buildings erected by the state during the previous decade, and reflect the more somber mood of the Depression era. The 1947 fifth story addition is a contributing element to the building's significance. The design, materials and workmanship conform to those of the original structure, and moreover, the building was designed in 1936 to accommodate an additional floor. The 1950 addition, now over fifty years old itself, is consistent with the design, materials, and workmanship of the original building. It reflects the ever-expanding State Highway System in the post-World War II era, and could be considered a contributing element of the building's overall significance. The 1962 addition is a non-contributing element.

The building is also directly associated with the events of the 1930s and the 1940s, which transformed the Division of Highways and changed the nature of highway transportation in California. During the 1930s, a number of great highway projects were envisioned and carried out despite budgetary problems arising from the Depression. Among the projects completed were: the Arroyo Seco Parkway, the first freeway in the United States, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, and the Feather River Highway, one of the most demanding highway construction projects ever undertaken in the state. The Division of Water Resources was heavily involved in planning the Central Valley Project during this period, a project which had a profound effect on California's development. During World War II, the Highway division constructed a number of military access highways and developed many materials-savings programs, such as the "Drive for Victory" carpool campaign. In the postwar years, California emerged as a leader in freeway construction.

The building is a supportive building in a potential Historic District whose theme is state government. It was identified as such in the Environmental Impact Report for the June 1997 Capitol Area Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 96102020). On April 20, 1997, the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) concurred that a State Government Building Complex District eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources (5.7 - 14) exists within the N and O Street corridor.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____
NRHP Status Code: _____ 3D _____
Other Listings: _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of

*Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) 1220 N Street

P1. Other Identifier: Food & Agriculture Building

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d)

*a. County Sacramento

*b. USGS 7.5 Quad:

c. Address 1220 N Street

City Sacramento Zip 95814

d. UTM:

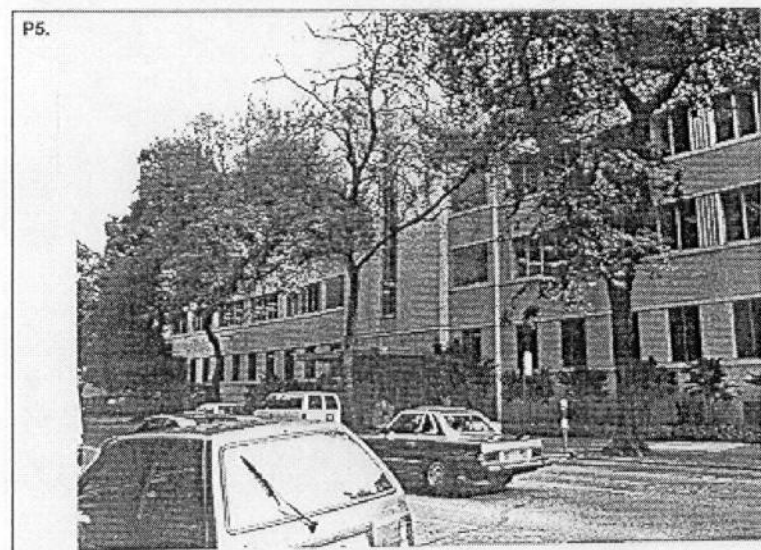
*c. Other Locational Data: APN #006-213-0100

*P3a. Description:

This five-story reinforced concrete building is nearly identical to the Transportation Building at 1120 N Street. It reflects the International style of architecture in its rectangular form, proportions, fenestration patterns, and lack of ornamentation. Touches of the Moderne style are expressed in the fluted spandrels. Compositionally, the structure is divided horizontally by bands of metal sashed windows separated by fluted spandrel panels. A slightly projecting sill wraps around the building beneath the window bands. A vertical pylon, inset with metal sashed casement windows, divides the structure symmetrically and projects from the flat roof above the building. This central pavilion is flanked by two symmetrical office wings. The entrance is flanked by tiled green terra cotta panels depicting interpretive scenes of the various functions of the Motor Vehicles Department. A canopy with rounded corners and a stainless steel fascia projects over the sidewalk above the entrance. Panels of glass brick are inserted on either side of the pylon form. The lobby has been sensitively remodeled, and features some original appointments such as 1930s mailboxes and stainless-aluminum banisters. The elevator doors, although replacements, are a faithful recreation of the original doors. Many of the office wings retain their pebble-glass doors and transom windows.

(see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 14 (Government Building)



*P4. Resources Present ☒ Building
☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District
P5b. Description of Photo:

*P6. Date Constructed/Age:
1935-36

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
State Dept. of General
Services
1325 J St. Sacramento, 95814

*P8. Recorded by:
Jill Hupp and Kathleen Green

*P9. Date Recorded: 8/31/99

*P10. Type of Survey: ☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other

*P11. Report Citation: Historical
Environ. Consultants, 1981; EIP
Associates, Environmental Impact
Report: 1997 Capitol Area Plan.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE & OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of

*NRHP Status Code: 3D

*Resource Name or #: 1220 N Street

B1. **Historic Name:** Motor Vehicles Building - DMV

B2. **Common Name:** Food & Agriculture Building

B3. **Original Use:** State offices

B4. **Present Use:** State offices

*B5. **Architectural Style:** International/Moderne

*B6. **Construction History:** built 1935-36

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: N/A

Original Location:

*B8. **Related Features:** State office buildings at 1020 and 1120 N Street

B9a. **Architect:** George McDougall, State Architect

B9b. **Builder:** unknown

*B10. **Significance**

Theme: 1. Architecture 2. Government 3. Transportation

Area: State; Sacramento

Period of Significance: 1935-1952

Property Type: State Government building

Applicable Criteria: 3, 1

Construction began on this building in 1935, and was completed by 1936. It was the first of the three International/Moderne state office buildings to be built along N Street, and represented a complete departure from the classically designed state offices built opposite the Capitol in the 1920s. Built of reinforced concrete, it was structurally designed to resist fire and earthquakes. The Department of Public Works Building, erected the following year, is nearly identical. The building originally house the State Motor Vehicles Department, including the Highway Patrol. The expanding role of the automobile in California necessitated a new building for the Motor Vehicles Department, which formerly shared quarters with the Department of Public Works. Still in government service, It currently houses the Department of Food & Agriculture.

The structure represents an interpretation of Moderne and International style modes. The format, window banding, and pylon concept reflect the juxtaposition of simple, unadorned forms common to the International style, while the fluted spandrels and window mullions reflect the rounded Moderne motifs. The structure is an excellent example of these modes, interpreted for bureaucratic use. The image is essentially one of function, but the pylon treatment is an attractive and well-executed concession to the best aspects of the modes of the era. The building maintains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association. The large addition to the building on its O Street side is sympathetically to the original structure.

(see continuation sheet)

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:**

B12. **References:** Historical Environmental Consultants, 1981; Sacramento Building Permits; vault in State Architect's Office (1300 I St., 7th floor); *California Highways & Public Works* 1/39 p23, 4/40 p13

B13. **Remarks:** Possible demolition in future due to alleged "toxins" in building. Site was also under consideration as possible location for new Governor's residence.

B14. **Evaluator:**

*Date of Evaluation:

(This space reserved for official comments)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

■ Continuation □ Update

Resource Identifier: 1220 N Street

***P3a. Description (continued):**

The building stands opposite Capitol Park and relates more successfully to other nearby State buildings of similar appearance than to the Capitol buildings. Mature trees provide a transition between its severe rectangular form and the landscaped park. Planting beds along the N Street elevation are landscaped with a variety of plantings, according to the original landscape plans for the building.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

The building embodies distinctive characteristics of the International and Moderne styles as described above. The significance of the building is in its embodiment of the more specifically public interpretations of the International/Moderne style characteristic of government architecture of the 1930s. The architectural significance of the building is best understood in the context of the group of three International/Moderne State buildings at 1020 and 1120 N Street. Together, the three document a historic phase in state office building construction. State Architect George McDougall, State Architect, speaking of 1220s sister building at 1120 N Street, remarked in 1937 that "the citizens of California and those of Sacramento in particular may be assured that this building with its sister structure, the Motor Vehicles Building [1220 N St.], measures up to the loveliness of our beloved capitol city of Sacramento and to the dignity and power of the sovereign State of California." He felt that the buildings possessed "dignity, beauty and charm" in all of their characteristics, and that "the force of these characteristics is not lessened but rather emphasized and intensified by the simple lines of the exterior[s] and the directness of the plan arrangement of the interior[s]." The restrained International/Moderne style buildings represent a complete departure from the Beaux Arts style buildings erected by the state during the previous decade, and reflect the more somber mood of the Depression era. The 1952 addition is consistent with the design, materials, and workmanship of the original building. It reflects the ever-expanding role of the automobile in California during the post-World War II era, and could be considered a contributing element of the building's overall significance.

The building is also directly associated with the increasing importance of the automobile in California from the 1930s through the 1950s. California far exceeded any other state in the number of registered automobiles, and the State Motor Vehicles Department was forced to expand its operations to keep pace with the demand. The role of the Highway Patrol was also being developed during the period of significance. Formerly their regulatory function had been carried out by private automobile clubs. This began to change by the 1930s, when the burden fell more and more to the state.

The building is a supportive building in a potential Historic District whose theme is state government. It was identified as such in the Environmental Impact Report for the June 1997 Capitol Area Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 96102020). On April 20, 1997, the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) concurred that a State Government Building Complex District eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources (5.7 - 14) exists within the N and O Street corridor.



OFFICE OF THE
MAYOR

JIMMIE R. YEE
MAYOR

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

May 24, 2000

CITY HALL
ROOM 205
915 1 STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA
95814-2672

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FAX 916-264-7680
TDD (ONLY) 264-5819
E-MAIL: jyee@cityof.sacramento.org

The Honorable Aileen Adams
Secretary
California State and Consumer Services Agency
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Secretary Adams:

First, let me say unequivocally that, as Mayor of the Capitol City of California, I am committed to work with you and the Governor's Permanent Resident Commission in finding an appropriate location for the future home of the Governor's Residence.

Vision, leadership and commitment create the appropriate opportunities for nations, states and cities to celebrate the incredible history, culture, and great heritage they share. The State of California has a unique, once in a century opportunity before it today. An opportunity to establish a great public asset for the People of the State of California. This is a moment when we can create a vision that will be shared by all of our residents through the next 150 years or longer.

The opportunity of timing, our strong economy and the shared vision to celebrate our great State is before us today. The Chief Executive of the eighth largest economy of the world should have both an official residence and an appropriate working space for public and private receptions for visiting heads of state and corporate leaders doing business with California.

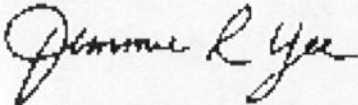
Let me be clear: Our City does want to work with you. However, I can not support any proposal to place a future Governor's residence into one of our precious public parks. Madam Secretary, I do not believe that I am the only person in this State who believes that California deserves an appropriately sited and built residence for its Chief Executive. I think this residence must include a reception center, which can be used by the Governor for both public and private events. I would hope this Governor's residence would acknowledge the greatness of California's past, the excitement of California today and the eternal promise California has always provided for the future. The City and our residents want to contribute to this effort, but only if the goal is realistic and achievable.

The Honorable Aileen Adams
May 24, 2000
Page 2

As the Mayor of the Capitol City of our great State, I feel a moral obligation to advocate strongly for a Governor's residence that serves our future Chief Executives proudly. A structure providing our future leaders an asset that she or he can use to appropriately represent California. A Governor's residence that will add to the magnificence of the State Capitol building, the adjacent grandeur of the Library Courts Building 1 with the companion Jesse Marvin Unruh Building and the glorious fountain in the center of Capitol Mall Circle. As such, I strongly support the Commission's potential selection of the Legislative Annex Building on 10th and N Streets as well as the potential use of the Employment Development Department Building on Capitol Mall.

Madam Secretary, we must accept both the opportunity and the responsibility to think of the next 150 years and the magnitude of the decision before us. I look forward to working with you and the members of the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission to maximize this historic opportunity for all Californians. Please contact me at 264-5300 should you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmie R. Yee". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jimmie" being more prominent and the last name "Yee" following in a similar style.

JIMMIE R. YEE
Mayor

JY:cd

cc: Members of the Sacramento City Council
Governor Gray Davis
State Senator Debra Ortiz
State Senator Ross Johnson
State Assemblymember Darrell Steinberg
State Assemblymember Dave Cox
Secretary Maria Conteras-Sweet, Business Transportation and Housing Agency
Tim Gage, Director, Department of Finance
Barry Keene, Director, Department of General Services
Michael Courtney, Interim Director, Department of General Services
Ron Alvarado, Executive Director, Capitol Area Development Authority

MIKE McGOWAN
Yolo County Supervisor, First District

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Board of Supervisors

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JUN 07 2000

STATE AND COUNTY
SERVICES AGENCY

Permanent Governor Residence Commission
Thursday, May 25, 2000
Testimony from Supervisor Mike McGowan, Yolo County

Good afternoon, Chair Adams and Members of the Commission,

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to address you this afternoon. My name is Mike McGowan, Yolo County Supervisor representing District One, which encompasses the City of West Sacramento and the area East of the Bypass through the community of Clarksburg.

I am in support of your effort to establish a Governor's Residence. When this issue first came to the State Legislature, I attempted to have the language of the proposed bill expanded to include the West Riverbank of the Sacramento River, which is in the City of West Sacramento. Both Yolo County and the City of West Sacramento passed resolutions in support of expanding the search area to include West Sacramento.

As you are aware, this effort was unsuccessful and the search area is defined as being very narrowly drawn within "close proximity" to the Capitol. Until this morning, I was willing to accept my fate let the process continue. This morning I read in the Sacramento Bee, that members of the staff of this commission had examined William Land Park as a potential site for the Governor's Residence. If this commission is going to consider a site as far away from the State Capitol Building as William Land Park, then you must rethink your position on the exclusion of West Sacramento as a potential site for the Governor's residence.

Without going into great details about the attributes of a site in West Sacramento, I assure you that there are desirable locations in my fair city on the banks of the Sacramento River. One of them is located on the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers. And, this particular location is owned by the City of West Sacramento. There is ample space for the Governor's Personal Residence, Entertainment Facilities, and Guest quarters for the likes of the President of the United States, Ambassadors, Foreign Dignitaries, and other important guests.

So, in conclusion if you are going to locate of the Governors Residence within a block or two of the State Capitol, I have no real objection, but if you are going to consider sites beyond walking distance for the Governor and as far away as William Land Park, then I feel compelled to urge you to expand the circle to include West Sacramento.

Thank you very much for your time and patience.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "McG", is written over a faint circular stamp.

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Building A, Suite B
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Mailing Address:
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OFFICE OF THE
MAYOR

JIMMIE R. YEE
MAYOR

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

June 2, 2000

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The Honorable Aileen Adams
Secretary
California State and Consumer Services Agency
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Governor's Permanent Residence Commission

Dear Secretary Adams:

The City of Sacramento appreciates the opportunity to participate in the efforts of the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission and provide input to the considerations of the Commission. I want to reiterate my commitment that the City of Sacramento is committed to working with the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission in identifying and recommending an appropriate location for a future Governor's residence. It is important that we work together to create a valuable public asset acknowledging California's greatness.

As I understand the action of the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission on May 25, 2000, the list of potential sites to be further considered by the Commission for recommendation as the site for the Governor's residence has been narrowed to the four sites identified as:

- Site F – 10th, 11th, N and O Streets;
- Site H – 12th, N and O Streets;
- Site G – 11th, 12th, P and Q Streets; and
- Site Q – 8th, Capitol Mall and N Streets.

We certainly support the recent policy direction of the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission to focus its continuing efforts for recommending a future site for a Governor's residence at one of the four sites listed above.

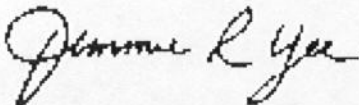
The Honorable Aileen Adams
June 2, 2000
Page Two

These sites are all within an immediate proximity to the State Capitol and provide the opportunity to establish a strong physical and thematic relationship between a Governor's residence and the State Capitol and Capitol Park. It is our opinion that the sites considered by the Commission, especially Sites F and Q, best meet the established architectural/urban design, financial, operational and security criteria and requirements for locating a future Governor's residence.

We strongly encourage the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission to recommend one of these four prominent sites near the State Capitol as the preferred location for the future Governor's residence. The future Governor's residence is an asset to the People of California and should represent our state's position as a global economic leader. The residence should also reflect the historical and architectural significance of the State Capitol, Capitol Park and the State Office Buildings in Capitol Mall Circle.

We look forward to continuing to work with you and the other members of the Governor's Permanent Residence Commission to address the issue of a future Governor's residence. Please contact me at 264-5300 should you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



JIMMIE R. YEE
Mayor

cc: Members of the Sacramento City Council
Governor Gray Davis
State Senator Debra Ortiz
State Senator Ross Johnson
State Assemblymember Darrell Steinberg
State Assemblymember Dave Cox
Secretary Maria Conteras-Sweet, Business and Transportation Agency
Cliff Allenby, Interim Director, State Department of General Services
Tim Gage, Director, State Department of Finance
Ronald L. Alvarado, Executive Director, Capitol Area Development Authority
Michael Courtney, Interim Deputy Director, Department of General Services

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JUN 06 2000

STATE AND CONSUMER
SERVICES AGENCY

Ruth Ashton Taylor
2545 Meadow Creek Road
Lincoln, CA 95648
(916) 645-2542
June 3, 2000

Aileen Adams
Secretary of State and Consumer Services
915 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Ca 95814

Dear Secretary Adams:

Why does a new Governor's residence have to be close to the Capitol in downtown Sacramento? I have been following the story about the search for a place to house California's Chief Executive, and thinking "he is not just Sacramento's Governor." In fact, Governor Davis seems to be more comfortable in Los Angeles.

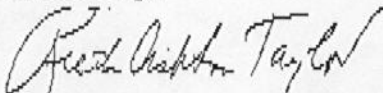
As a long-time L.A. journalist who covered the Capitol for many years, I recall the several places Governors have lived; and, in fact, I thought the ill-fated river front mansion, rejected by Jerry Brown, was a fantastic setting for a Chief Executive ... to live, entertain and show off the area. I was not alone despite the negative spin about it in recent years.

Why can't the Committee even look this way--North-east to the rapidly growing Sierra foothill area? When I retired to a hilltop outside Lincoln I thought a patch of land across my rural street was a helicopter pad. It wasn't, but there is lots of space for such things. And a Governor could be whisked by chopper to a mid-town pad, and that could be on top of an existing building. A former Mayor of L.A., Sam Yorty, regularly choppered to work from Sherman Oaks to Parker Center, the police building.

Anyway, I have felt moved to ask: why is the residence search so limited? The Twenty-first Century will see a good deal of expanded thinking.

Good Luck. Regards to your Boss.

Sincerely,



Ruth Ashton Taylor

LAW OFFICES

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ERIC J. PATINOFF
RON WINTERS
THERESA C. BARFIELD

WILLIAM M. COLLARD

June 29, 2000

via USMail and facsimile – 657-4983

Aileen Adams, Chair
Governor's Permanent Residence Commission
915 Capitol Mail, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95818

RE: Proposed Governors Residence Locations

Dear Madame Chairperson:

Pursuant to your request, a group of Sacramento residents (Mayor Jimmie Yee, Supervisor Muriel Johnson, and myself) reviewed various locations for the Governor's permanent residence.

After review of your Preliminary Report dated January 1, 2000, your Subsequent Site Analysis and Estimated Costs for Four Sites (sites G, F, H & Q), personal meetings of our group, and the examination of the physical locations, we have the following recommendations for consideration by the Commission:

- A. Our first choice for the placement of the Residence is Site G, bounded by 11th, 12th, P & Q Streets.
- B. Our second choice is the block bounded by 17th, 18th, M & N Streets, which is not on your site analysis. We felt that this location, adjacent to the East End Project, and on the promenade of the Capitol Mail warrants serious consideration,
- C. Our third choice was "Governor's Square," which is currently on the market for sale, comprising two blocks of 8.1 acres of land, which could be purchased in part or in whole. It's location is 1451 3rd Street, but fronts on several blocks adjacent to the Crocker Art Museum.

Aileen Adams
June 29, 2000
Page 2

Our group strongly favored Site G Street from an economic perspective as well as its proximity to the State Capitol.

The selection of an architect of international stature would insure that a residence would be designed that would reflect, in architectural terms, the grandeur and style of California for today, and future generations. California deserves nothing less.

Sincerely,

MORTON L. FRIEDMAN

MLF:lsf

cc: Mayor Jimmie Yee
Supervisor Muriel Johnson

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

LIBRARY-COURTS BUILDING P.O. BOX 942837 SACRAMENTO, CA 94237-0001



TELEPHONE: (916) 445-2585

20 December 1999

The Necessity Of
an Official Residence
for the Governor of California

by Kevin Starr
State Librarian of California

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Starr". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Four gubernatorial administrations ago, the decision was made to divest the state of California of its official governor's residence. Since that time, successive governors of California have, willingly or unwillingly, been forced to make do with a mattress on the floor of a rented apartment (this being done willingly by the governor at the time), a motel room, to which the then-governor was forced to commute from his home in Long Beach, and, finally, a comfortable if inadequate home in a Sacramento suburb. This last alternative, moreover, which continues as the official residence of the current governor and first lady, was only made possible by the intervention of a private foundation, which maintains the residence. It has now become time for the state of California -- which is to say, the government responsible for the governance of the seventh or eighth largest economy on the

planet -- to rectify this glaring deficiency in the matter of housing and facilitating the business of its chief executive officer. It has become time for the great state of California to catch up with a dramatic instance of unfinished public business -- and to pay due respect to the California heritage.

The good news about the current situation is that it offers ongoing proof that the elected officials of California, both governor and legislature, maintain a close scrutiny on the public dollar and are not given to lavish living. Ever since the reforms of the Progressive era early in this century, California has been a rather austere state when it came to the matter of celebrating itself architecturally. Take a look at many of the buildings along the Sacramento mall as an example. They were built at a time of heightened prosperity; yet they were certainly not built in a spirit of architectural extravagance. Only when it came to the buildings of the University of California, did the state of California seem willing to express the grandeur of the state, its heritage, power and prestige, through architecture. As far as other state buildings are concerned, however, most of them have followed the austere patterns established on the mall: with the exception, ironically, of the Public Utilities Building at the corner of McAllister and Van Ness in San Francisco, which was authorized by the very same governor who disestablished the official residence in favor of a mattress in a rented room.

Of late,

however, this pattern of architectural non-distinction has begun to change. Once again, as it did in the nineteenth century and through the 1930s, the state of California is recognizing that it builds best when it builds for the ages. The Junipero Serra State Office Building in Los Angeles, the State Supreme Court in San Francisco, and the renovated State Office Building in San Francisco, and the State Office Building currently under construction in Sacramento are each instances in their own way of distinguished architecture employed at once to do the business Of California and to express California as a commonwealth of enduring importance.

It is not to waste the taxpayers' money, in other words, when one builds well on behalf of the public. The Jesse Marvin Unruh Building in which we are meeting, together with the Library Courts I Building across the circle, offer proof positive of this fact.

These distinguished edifices constructed in the 1920s will remain standing long after many of the buildings constructed in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s in the surrounding government complex are razed to the ground and replaced.

Public buildings, in short, at once serve public functions and express public value. The function of the Office of governor speaks for itself. The governor is the chief executive officer of the state of California, responsible for the day-to-day operation and the long-term well being of a government that is in turn responsible for the public business of what is perhaps the most

challenging and dynamic society on the planet. Among elected officials, only the President of the United States bears a more significant administrative burden. In recent years, moreover, the governor of California, functioning in association with both the public and private sector, has borne a larger and larger responsibility for the economic development of the state: for the promotion, that is, of tourism and foreign trade, the recruitment of companies to California, and the retention of job- and tax-producing enterprises. The governor of California, in other words, has become the preeminent spokesperson and promoter for the California economy.

In addition to such governmental and economy-promoting activities, the governor of California, whoever he or she might be, of whatever political party, embodies in a direct and personal way the sovereignty of the state of California which proceeds from the sovereignty of its people, under the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the state of California. The governor, in other words, embodies in a direct and palpable way the hopes and aspirations of each Californian regarding the good conduct of the state. From this perspective, the governor of California serves and embodies in a vivid and dramatic manner the extended community called California in terms of the present, the past, and the future. The governor of California, then, along with the other constitutional officers of the state, embodies California as a community in time, moving

across the centuries within the larger matrix of the American Republic.

Such a figure -- the chief executive officer of one of the largest and most complex governments on the planet, the economic advocate and spokesperson of one of the world's great economies, a crucial representative of public value and heritage -- of necessity leads a complex life as far as his or her personal living is concerned. Such a figure must be empowered, first of all, to live adequately and harmoniously in Sacramento while pursuing official duties, regardless of a particular governor's economic circumstances. In times to come, for example, some governors may be rearing young families, just as Governor Earl Warren and Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown reared their families in the prior governor's residence. Some governors may be men and women of wealth. Other governors, however, may be living on their salaries, hence especially vulnerable to the costs of maintaining a complex residence.

Then there is the matter of official receptions and entertainment. As California continues to grow in international importance, the traffic of international diplomats and dignitaries through Sacramento can be expected to increase exponentially.

(The recent visits of the Presidents of Mexico and of Ireland offer examples.) As the governor becomes more and more a copartner with the private sector in the creation of a favorable business climate, an equal increase in business and economic-

oriented entertainment can be expected.

Then there is the ability of the governor to entertain representatives of the many constituencies that comprise and activate the political process in the state: the teachers, the labor leaders, the advocates of various social and environmental causes, religious and ethnic leaders, athletes and entertainers, scientists, philanthropists, representatives of the military, police and fire-protection communities: the whole panoply, in short, of occupations and interests, which constitute the complex public life of a commonwealth.

Americans, we must remember, like to be with their leaders, like to press their flesh. Witness the receptions in the White House inaugurated by George Washington, carried on by Andrew Jackson, and continued by Abraham Lincoln through the darkest days of the War Between the States.

This trait -- this desire to be with elected officials in open and social conversation -- brings us to another dimension of the importance of an official governor's residence in Sacramento. That is the question of heritage and identity. State after state in this great nation has seen in its official governor's residence an opportunity to showcase its culture and heritage. An official governor's residence for California offers a compelling opportunity to showcase the art and design, the history and heritage, the boldness and complexity, of California as an instance of American civilization. Such an official residence,

open to the public for guided tours on a scheduled basis, would offer across the years to hundreds of thousands of Californians and visitors alike an opportunity to experience the rich heritage of California in a setting attached to day-to-day living and work.

The late Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, when serving as First Lady of the United States, fully understood how the White House should serve as such a showcase for our national culture and restored and opened it to the public accordingly.

Now is the time to put aside all partisan differences and unite on behalf of an official governor's residence that would similarly showcase the rich heritage of the Golden State. Such an official residence would not be built for any particular governor, although it would be built in one particular governor's time. It would be built on behalf of all governors to come, whatever their party affiliation. Given the ability of an official residence to support the ongoing responsibilities of a governor of California, any expenditure of public funds for such an official residence cannot be seen as wasteful, extravagant, or a lesser priority.

Such a residence, it must be remembered, will serve the very economic well-being of California itself.

Given the governor's special role as the embodiment of the California heritage, moreover, such a residence becomes even more necessary as a means of educating the public, especially young school children who can be expected to visit the residence, regarding the sweep and grandeur, the successes and continuing

challenges of the great state of California.

It is an embarrassment that California has remained without such a residence for the past quarter century. Not only has the office of the governor suffered from this deficiency, but the city of Sacramento as well has lost lustre as the state capital, given the fact that so much of the official entertaining that a governor must do is now being done in other cities.

Not only the governor, but the people of California deserve a tasteful, efficient, and heritage-oriented official governor's residence that will not only serve the day-to-day needs of government, but will embody as well the past, present, and future of the Golden State. In time, such an official governor's residence will become, like the Capitol itself, a place that all Californians can enjoy as a symbol of unity and continuity across time.